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UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director
Assistance to the Government of Cape Verde
Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance:	$4 million, of which $2.5 million will be committed from UNFPA regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to $1.5 million may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.
Estimated value of the Government's contribution:	To be determined
Duration:	Five years
Estimated starting date:	January 1991
Executing agency:	Government of Cape Verde
Technical support:	United Nations International Labour Organisation (ILO) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Health Organization (WHO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Planning and Co-operation

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91-08084

CAPE VERDE

Demographic facts

Population Total (000)	
Total	379
Males	179
Females	201
Sex ratio (/100 females)	89.1
Urban	233
Rural	146
Per cent urban	61.5
Population in year 2000 (000)	518
Functional age groups (%)	
Young child: 0-4	16.6
Child: 5-14	25.0
Youth: 15-24	22.2
Elderly: 60+	6.1
65+	4.0
Women: 15-49	25.1
Median age (years)	18.9
Dependency ratios: total	83.9
(/100) Aged 0-14	76.6
Aged 65+	7.3
Agricultural population density (/hectare of arable land)	4.23
Population density (/sq. km.)	94
Average annual change (000)	
Population increase	13
Births	17
Deaths	4
Net migration	0
Annual population total (% growth)	3.13
Urban	4.79
Rural	0.16
Crude birth rate (/1000)	40.1
Crude death rate (/1000)	8.8
Net migration rate (/1000)	0
Total fertility rate (/woman)	5.07
Gross reproduction rate (/woman)	2.50
Net reproduction rate (/woman)	2.21
Infant mortality rate (/1000)	57
Life expectancy at birth (years)	
Males	61.3
Females	64.8
Both sexes	63.0
GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988)	•

Sources: Population density on arable land is derived from two publications issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: FAO Production Yearbook 1985 and World-wide Estimates and Projections of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Population Segments 1950-2025, ESS/MIS/86/2; gross national production per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1990. Figures for population, total population by sex, population by age group, age indicators, urban-rural population, and population density (/sq. km.) refer to the year 1990; figures for average annual change, rate of annual change, and fertility and mortality are the five-year averages for 1990-1995. These data are from the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, World population prospects: 1988.

• not available.

I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) proposes to support a comprehensive population programme in the amount of $4 million, of which $2.5 million would be committed from UNFPA's regular resources, over a five-year period, starting in January 1991, to assist the Government of Cape Verde in achieving its population and development objectives. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to $1.5 million may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA would seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. This would be UNFPA's second population programme in Cape Verde; the first was approved over a four-year period, starting January 1988, in the amount of $1.5 million. Expenditures for the period 1988-1990 have exceeded the approved amount because of unrealized multi-bilateral resources for the 1990 population census and for technical assistance in the field of women, population and development. In view of this high rate of expenditure, and the fact that the third national development plan covers the period 1991-1995, UNFPA proposes that the second population programme be approved over a five-year period starting in January 1991.

2. The proposed programme, which was designed in close consultation with government officials, takes into account: (a) the Government's broad population objectives as stated in the second national development plan; (b) the development objectives of the third national development plan; (c) the findings and recommendations of a Programme Review and Strategy Development (PRSD) mission that visited Cape Verde from 18 October to 8 November 1990; (d) the orientation of the programmes of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) members; (e) the strategy for UNFPA assistance to sub-Saharan Africa (document DP/1987/37), and UNFPA's implementation strategy for strengthening the Fund's capacity to deal with issues concerning women, population and development (document DP/1987/38);

3. The long-term objective of the proposed programme is to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Government to bring about a sustainable relationship between population, resources and development through the reduction of the fertility level and the adoption and implementation of a coherent and comprehensive national population policy. The immediate objectives are: (a) to assist the Government in formulating a co-ordinated population programme to attain its demographic objectives; (b) to expand coverage and improve the quality and accessibility of maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) services; and (c) to promote the status of women, with special attention given to women who head households.

4. All projects under the proposed programme as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, would be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, that is, that population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (para. 14 (d)); that respect for human life is basic to all human societies (para. 14 (e)); and that all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (para. 14 (f)).

II. BACKGROUND

5. The Republic of Cape Verde comprises 10 islands, nine of which are inhabited. According to the 1990 population and housing census,[1] the structure of Cape Verde's 337,000 population is characterized by: (a) a sex ratio of 88 males for every 100 females; (b) a high proportion of the population (66 per cent) under 25 years; and (c) an unequal distribution of the population, with 80 per cent living on three islands. The census estimated the annual population growth during the period 1980-1990 to be 2.15 per cent, compared to 0.9 per cent during the period 1970-1980 and 2.2 per cent during the period 1980-1987. At current rates, the population would double in less than 25 years. This high rate is the result of the combined effect of declining mortality rates (nearly 50 per cent for infants between 1965 and 1988) and increasing birth rates. Life expectancy at birth increased from 55.3 years in 1970 to 63.3 years in 1987. These indicators are a reflection of improvements in health care, which is a priority for the Government. Cape Verde has experienced a very high rate of emigration in recent years, and an estimated 300,000 to 700,000 Cape Verdeans reside outside the country. Because of the predominance of male emigration, 30 per cent of the female population are heads of households, and 36 per cent of family farms are managed by women, 22 per cent of whom cannot read or write.

6. The 1988 fertility survey estimated that while 86.2 per cent of women in the reproductive age group knew about modern methods of contraception, only 12.3 per cent of them were using a modern method; another 3.9 per cent were using traditional methods. Teen-age pregnancy is very common, with girls aged 18 years and below accounting for 25.1 per cent of the total number of births. During the period 1985-1988, the total fertility rate was 6.2 children per woman, compared to 7.26 during 1979-1981. The total fertility rate was found to be higher among women in rural areas and those with the least amount of education.

7. The country has a high illiteracy rate, reaching 50 per cent of the population aged 6 to 49. The Government has taken steps to address this situation by making school attendance compulsory for children aged 6 to 12 years. Still, it has been observed that more than 60 per cent of those between age 10 and 14 drop out of school.

8. Cape Verde has an efficient health system that gives priority to preventive care, protection of vulnerable groups, and community participation. Starting in 1989, MCH/FP is being gradually integrated into the rest of the health service. The MCH/FP centres are well equipped and contraceptives are available free of charge; however, the nurses of the centres do not devote enough time to providing family planning information, nor does information on contraceptives seem to reach single or unwed women. The coverage of prenatal consultations reached 100 per cent in 1990, with an average number of 2.5 consultations per woman. Over 50 per cent of deliveries take place in the home, with the assistance of trained traditional birth attendants (TBAs). The target set by the Government to reduce the infant mortality rate by 50 per cent was reached in 1990.

9. Since its independence in 1975, Cape Verde has been conscious of the need to consider population variables in its development planning. Already in the first development plan, the Government's

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[1]The results of the 1990 census differ from United Nations projections, which are provided on p. 2 of this report. For the sake of consistency, the data presented in this paragraph are based on the findings of the 1990 census.

preoccupation with rapid population growth was expressed in general terms. The second development plan included the improvement of the quality of life of the population as one of its broad objectives, and retained it as one of its three priorities. The size of its population, relative to its development resources, has been one of the factors that has determined the new orientation in the economic policy of the country. The plan spells out the broad objectives of a population policy as being to create favourable conditions for couples to choose freely the size of their families; to reduce the mortality rate of both mothers and children; to instill the concept of responsible parenthood; to reduce unemployment; and to satisfy the basic needs of the population in such areas as nutrition, education and health. Specific objectives have also been set for reducing the fertility level and infant mortality and increasing life expectancy. However, there has been no mechanism to monitor activities designed to reach these objectives.

10. The Government of Cape Verde is contemplating formulating a coherent and comprehensive population policy. It therefore established an inter-ministerial commission to deal with population issues. The commission will soon be given official status. Cape Verde has several positive factors that need to be emphasized to achieve an effective population programme as well as several negative ones that need to be mitigated. The favourable factors include: (a) high degree of government commitment to population and development issues; (b) nation-wide organization of women and youth; (c) an effective distribution of national resources; and (d) efficient management of development programmes. Factors that may adversely affect the success of such a programme are: (a) the lack of trained personnel; (b) the brain drain, which is exacerbated by continuing emigration and the high turnover of personnel; (c) the scarcity of natural resources, including water; and (d) high dependence on external assistance and emigrants' remittances.

III. REVIEW OF UNFPA AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO DATE

11. UNFPA initially provided assistance to Cape Verde on an ad hoc basis. This amounted to $1.3 million and covered the conduct of the 1980 population census, the provision of contraceptives, education and awareness-creation on population issues, and the establishment of a Population and Human Resources Unit. The Fund's first country programme was approved in the amount of $1.5 million for the years 1988-1991 to support the conduct of the second population and housing census in 1990, the improvement of maternal and child health including the provision of contraceptives, the strengthening of family life and sex education activities in the non-formal and formal sectors, the improvement of the status of women and their involvement in the national development of the country, and preparations for formulating a national population policy. Overall, the first UNFPA programme of assistance to Cape Verde was adequately integrated into the Government's development plans. However, its objective of strengthening the capability of the Government of Cape Verde to deal with population issues has not yet been fully realized given the scarcity of human resources. However, the programme did strengthen political commitment to a population policy. Expenditures for 1988-1990 amounted to $2.2 million, $700,000 more than projected. The overexpenditure is due mainly to the non-realization of multi-bilateral funding for the population census and for the strengthening of the capability of the Women's Organization.

Maternal and child health and family planning

12. During 1978-1989, UNFPA provided contraceptives within the framework of an MCH/FP project funded by the Swedish Save the Children Fund, Radda Barnen. A total of $455,000 was spent on contraceptives, which included orals, condoms, IUDs, spermicides and injectables. Today, a well-established integrated MCH/FP service is in operation and demand for family planning services has been increasing each

year. During 1978-1985, some 23,000 new family planning acceptors were registered; another 5,000 were added in 1988 and the number of new acceptors each year continues at that level. Services are provided by doctors or nurses for IUD insertions, and by auxiliary nurses for pills, condoms and injectables. Family planning services outside the Government health system are limited to those given by the Church, which, while not opposed to family planning, subscribes to natural family planning methods only.

13. In 1990, UNFPA initiated a project to provide information on teen-age pregnancy and the health and family planning benefits of birth-spacing; to reduce infant mortality to 43.9 per 1,000 in 1992; to increase the number of new acceptors from 5,000 in 1988 to 9,000 in 1992; and to improve the quality of family planning services through intensive training of personnel, especially of TBA supervisors, and through the implementation of an improved management information system (MIS) for MCH/FP. A review of the project's impact is to be carried out in 1992. UNFPA's total commitment to this sector amounts to $500,000 for the period 1978-1990, and $464,000 for 1991 and 1992.

Information, education and communication

14. Since 1982, UNFPA has provided assistance to create greater awareness on teen-age pregnancies and on the need for a national sex and family life education programme in the non-formal as well as in the formal sectors. Ongoing sex education/family life education activities, executed by UNESCO, aim at: (a) improving knowledge on the Cape Verdean family; (b) introducing sex and family life education into the formal education system; (c) developing an information, education and communication (IEC) programme for out-of-school activities; and (d) providing support to the MCH/FP programme. These activities started in 1987 but stalled because of lack of staff to implement it. National personnel, who were to carry out the activities, were assigned on a part-time instead of full-time basis, and the executing agency encountered problems in recruiting a United Nations Volunteer. Despite the adoption of a new strategy stressing the decentralization of operations and various adjustments in personnel arrangements, these activities continue to encounter difficulties because of a lack of co-ordination and collaboration. As a result, none of the activities to introduce sex and family life education into the formal education system have begun. An evaluation was planned for early 1991. Total UNFPA assistance to the IEC sector amounted to $520,000 over the period 1982-1990.

Basic data collection and analysis

15. UNFPA assisted the Government of Cape Verde in the amount of $700,000 to carry out its first population census in 1980, with the technical assistance of the United Nations. UNFPA also provided support for the 1990 census, also executed by the United Nations, in the amount of $850,000. An additional $250,000 was provided by the Netherlands Agency of International Cooperation. The assistance aimed at strengthening the capability of the Directorate of Statistics to collect and process data and at enhancing knowledge of the size, structure and socio-economic characteristics of the population for use in development planning. Preliminary results of the census are being used in preparing the third national development plan.

Population policy formulation and research

16. In 1986, UNFPA approved support for the establishment of a Population Unit in the Ministry of Planning, with the technical assistance of the International Labor Organisation (ILO). The aim was to establish the necessary groundwork for the preparation of a population policy. This activity started effectively in 1988 with the arrival of a consultant from abroad and the hiring of national staff. The

Population Unit has organized two national seminars and conducted the first national fertility survey. A planned survey on migration could not be implemented, however, and preparatory activities for formulating a national population policy were delayed owing to the lack of both national staff, who went abroad for training, and international staff, who had departed but had not been replaced immediately. However, the creation of the Inter-ministerial Commission on Population in 1989, together with the activities already undertaken, have paved the way for the formulation of a national population policy. UNFPA contributed $440,000 to this sector during the period 1988-1990 and $27,000 has been allocated for 1991.

Women, population and development

17. UNFPA assistance to this sector aimed at: (a) strengthening the technical capability of the Cape Verde Women's Organization to plan, execute and evaluate projects; (b) creating awareness among 75 women's groups on the status and rights of women, and on family health and family planning; and (c) developing income-generating activities for women in several women's centres. These activities, which were approved in 1988 with the ILO as executing agency, have not fully realized their objectives because of personnel constraints. The awareness-creation programme has not started yet, and income-generating activities have not been identified because of the need to revise the original work plan. UNFPA assistance amounted to $300,000 in 1989-1990 and $130,000 for 1991.

Other external assistance

18. Among the organizations active in population and related activities in Cape Verde are the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WHO, and the World Food Programme (WFP). UNICEF's assistance aims at: (a) reducing the infant mortality rate; (b) improving the pre-school and primary education system; (c) promoting women's activities; and (d) increasing the coverage of safe drinking water services and of sanitation. UNICEF also provided essential drugs for children and pregnant women in the period 1986-1989. Yearly assistance is approximately $1.5 million. UNFPA has started discussions with UNICEF for the introduction of family life education into its programme.

19. WHO supported the provision of basic health services in Cape Verde with a programme of $1.2 million in 1988-1989. Activities include, among others, the development of human resources and the promotion of primary health care. WFP assistance to Cape Verde has included support to school canteens, vulnerable population groups and co-operatives. WHO, France and the European Community are supporting the programme to help combat AIDs. Staff of the UNFPA-supported project on sex and family life education will work closely with the Health Education Unit of the Ministry of Health to ensure that information on AIDS is widely disseminated and is incorporated into family life education programmes in and out of schools.

20. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) plans, during 1990-1992, to strengthen the national MCH/FP sector through training nurses and auxiliary nurses, furnishing equipment and supplies for the MCH/FP centres, conducting IEC campaigns and carrying out studies on the situation of maternal and child health. The nurses' training and IEC activities would be undertaken jointly with UNFPA.

21. The Swedish non-governmental organization (NGO), Radda Barnen, has assisted the Government of Cape Verde since 1977 in activities designed to strengthen the family and protect children. Radda Barnen plans to strengthen the family planning programme through the assignment of a resident expert

specializing in training. The presence of this expert would complement USAID and UNFPA assistance to the training component of the MCH/FP programme.

IV. PROPOSED PROGRAMME 1991-1995

22. The proposed programme is in synchrony with the Government's development plan, and takes account of possibilities of collaboration with other United Nations agencies and bilateral agencies interested in supporting population programme activities. The long-term objectives of the proposed programme are presented in paragraph 3 above. These objectives are designed to help the Government of Cape Verde to realize its development goals, in particular the demographic objectives that it has set. These are: (a) reducing the fertility level from 6.3 children per woman in 1980 to 4.7 by the year 2000; (b) reducing infant mortality rates to 40.6 per 1,000 by 1995-2000; and (c) increasing life expectancy from 61.5 years in 1985-1990 to 66.3 by 1995-2000. In order to achieve the above objectives, the programme strategies would be to assist the Government in: (a) consolidating the country's institutional capability to deal with population programmes; (b) improving population data analysis and research; (c) enhancing the involvement of men in family planning activities; (d) extending MCH/FP service delivery; and (e) increasing the participation of women in development planning.

Maternal and child health and family planning

23. UNFPA assistance in the field of MCH/FP aims at improving the health of mothers and children by reducing the number of births and by enabling each couple to decide freely the number of children to have. The PRSD mission found that although the integrated MCH/FP services seem to function quite well, the vertical structure of the health system makes it extremely difficult to integrate MCH/FP services into health services at the local level. Access to information, especially by adolescents, on existing family planning services or available methods of contraception is very limited. The at-risk target groups are not clearly identified, and there is inadequate information on their needs. UNFPA assistance would therefore focus on: (a) formulating a national family planning programme with quantifiable targets and with special attention on meeting the needs of women and adolescents and on involving males in family planning activities; and (b) strengthening and expanding MCH/FP services and information by also involving NGOs and communities and improving programme management. UNFPA would continue to provide contraceptives based on the projections to be made under the national family planning programme.

24. USAID and UNFPA are assisting the Government in developing a policy framework for family planning activities. This will require, among other things, in-depth analysis of the results of the 1988 fertility survey to provide baseline data for the programme, a study to determine the groups at highest risk and how to reach them, and preparation of the contents of the family life education and family planning messages to be included in the curricula of schools and other IEC training programmes. The Fund would also seek to incorporate family life and family planning education in the UNICEF training programme for TBAs. Other activities would include the improvement of the management information system and the training of regional-level staff in programme management and of auxiliary health staff in family planning communication techniques. As its share, UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of $750,000 for strengthening of integrated family planning activities. An additional $250,000 would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral resources.

Information, education and communication

25. The PRSD mission found that knowledge about population programme activities in Cape Verde is low. Since there is no population IEC strategy, activities in this sector are dispersed and generally respond to needs on an ad hoc basis. As a result, resources are used inefficiently. This situation is compounded by a lack of personnel trained in planning IEC activities. This has hampered the production of IEC materials, which though few in number were found to be satisfactory. UNFPA assistance in this sector would therefore aim at providing support to all population activities, especially those designed to increase awareness of population problems and the need for a population policy and programme. In view of the pivotal role of the IEC sector in such activities, UNFPA assistance would focus on: (a) intensifying information activities directed at opinion leaders and politicians; (b) improving the knowledge and understanding of men, youth and adolescents of fertility behaviour; and (c) increasing the participation of mass organizations, such as the Women's Organization and the National Youth Organization in the dissemination of information and mobilization of public support for family planning activities.

26. Seminars, meetings and debates on the interlinkages between population and development would be undertaken to sensitize politicians, public officials, community leaders and the public at large to the need for a formalized population policy. These would be carried out under the guidance of the Population Unit and would seek the active involvement of the Women's Organization and the National Youth Organization. The successful implementation of the activities in this sector would require the full support of the Family Life Education Unit at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The Unit would also have to co-ordinate its activities with those of other agencies in order to increase the visibility of the multisectoral population programme and to demonstrate the linkages between the various sectors concerned. The technical capability of the Unit would be strengthened through training in the production of audio-visual and didactic materials. Socio-cultural research to determine the audience profile would be undertaken.

27. Family life education components would be integrated into the training activities being undertaken by other United Nations organizations, by religious and non-governmental organizations, and by bilateral donors. UNFPA would promote the involvement of young males in population activities through activities offered at the National Youth Organization. Intensive training in population and family life education would be conducted for the members of the National Youth Organization to strengthen their capability in disseminating information on population and in peer counselling.

28. UNFPA would provide support for the development of the family life education component in the formal education system at all levels of that system. It is envisaged that UNFPA support would cover curriculum review, development and testing; training of trainers, and sensitization of parents and community leaders. UNFPA would provide $600,000 to the population IEC sector. An additional $400,000 would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Data collection and analysis

29. The PRSD mission noted that although much has been done to make data available for planning purposes, much also remains to be done. Data collection must be followed by data processing, analysis and dissemination of the results. Cape Verde does have a national institute where data processing activities can be carried out, but it lacks trained personnel, having only one systems analyst and no demographer. UNFPA assistance therefore aims at strengthening the population database and improving knowledge of the socio-cultural context so as to provide reliable data for programme formulation. To this end, training

activities would be carried out in order to increase the number and improve the technical capability of personnel to collect and analyze data. Special attention would be given to disaggregating data by gender in order to facilitate analysis and use in planning.

30. The Government is especially interested in obtaining a reliable information base from diverse sources on the dynamics of the Cape Verdean population in order to become less dependent on the population census. The creation of a national sample framework is under study so that regular updates can be obtained. Since the civil registration system functions relatively well, it would be possible with quite modest inputs to strengthen the link between civil registration and the National Statistics Office so that a viable source of vital statistics could be established. UNFPA would provide $300,000 for activities in this sector. An additional $150,000 would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Population policy formulation

31. The PRSD mission noted that the Government plans to formulate a population policy to provide a framework for the co-ordination and monitoring of multi-sectoral population programme activities, to help set and evaluate targets and to ensure optimal effectiveness of the Cape Verdean population programme. It found that the Government is aware of the country's population problems, especially those related to youth, and that the country is making progress towards achieving its demographic objectives. In this sector, UNFPA would assist the Government in formulating and adopting a comprehensive and coherent population policy. To reach this objective, efforts would focus on developing the requisite national skills, developing socio-cultural research on the nature, causes and consequences of fertility behaviour, and raising awareness among leaders, planners and the public at large as to the need for a population policy.

32. Additional studies and research into specific themes such as migration patterns and determinants of family size would be undertaken to obtain more information on the nature, causes and consequences of demographic trends in the country. UNFPA assistance would also support long-term and short-term training in demography, and in the interrelationship between population and development in order to provide the country with the personnel required to formulate, monitor, and evaluate population activities. Seminars, conferences, debates and computer models would all be used to help raise awareness of population issues among public servants. Information campaigns would be organized nationally and subregionally to sensitize the public at large and to obtain their support for a national population policy. Mass organizations would be used for such popular events. An amount of $600,000 would be provided for these activities. An additional $150,000 would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Women, population and development

33. UNFPA assistance in the area of women, population and development would aim at enhancing the status of women in the family and society and promoting their participation in development planning. UNFPA would support the involvement of the Women's Organization in all population activities and would strengthen its capability in defining population information and in promoting the status of women. The Fund would continue to aid the Women's Organization in carrying out activities such as income-generating projects and literacy and family life education programmes. Joint ventures would be pursued with other donor agencies, in particular in the preparation of a women-in-development strategy and programme, the aims being to provide a framework for donor activities and to facilitate co-ordination. A joint effort would also be made to improve the existing database on women, in part by conducting in-depth analyses of the results of the fertility survey and the census. Market studies would be undertaken to help women's groups

identify the most feasible income-generating activities. Additional training on family life education and family planning topics would be considered for traditional birth attendants and kindergarten field workers, in view of their crucial positions in the community. A programme to sensitize rural women on their rights and privileges and on the family code would be integrated into the literacy programme. In view of the strong political influence of the Women's Organization, its support and involvement in the preparation of the population policy would be sought. A total amount of $150,000 is requested for this area to complement activities undertaken by UNDP and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). An additional $550,000 would be sought from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources.

Programme reserve

34. An amount of $100,000 has been set aside as a reserve to cover unforeseen activities falling within the context of the present programme. This reserve may be allocated, in total or in part, to any of the above sectors.

Programme co-ordination

35. Cape Verde receives assistance from several bilateral and multilateral donors. This is channelled through the national development plan, under the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Planning and Co-operation. The recently created Inter-ministerial Commission on Population is responsible for co-ordinating population activities in Cape Verde, although it will have to be strengthened somewhat before it can perform this function effectively. The UNDP Resident Representative, who is also the UNFPA Representative, is responsible, subject to the overall direction of the Government and within the context of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP), for co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations organizations active in the country. Programme collaboration will be included for example in MCH/FP activities with UNICEF and USAID (see paras. 18 and 24) and in the area of women, population and development with UNIFEM and UNDP (see para. 33).

Monitoring, evaluation and management

36. UNFPA would continue to monitor the programme and all projects in accordance with standard guidelines. The UNFPA field office in Dakar, Senegal, would supervise and monitor the execution of the programme on a continuing basis and would visit the country as often as required. Projects would be monitored with the technical assistance of regional advisers of various United Nations organizations. Training of national staff in programme and project management and monitoring would be undertaken. Progress reports would be prepared by the nationals on a regular basis for use by the Inter-ministerial Commission, which would meet at least twice a year. Prompt implementation of recommendations of tripartite review meetings would be sought. A mid-term review is planned for 1993 to evaluate the execution of the programme. To the extent possible, this review would be organized at the same time as the UNDP mid-term review.

Financial summary

37. As indicated in paragraph 1, UNFPA proposes to support a programme of $4 million, of which $2.5 million would be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to $1.5 million may be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not the case,

UNFPA would seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. The table below shows how the programme would accommodate the two levels of funding:

	UNFPA regular resources $	Other resources $	Total $
Maternal and child health and family planning	750,000	250,000	1,000,000
Information, education and communication	600,000	400,000	1,000,000
Data collection and analysis	300,000	150,000	450,000
Population policy formulation	600,000	150,000	750,000
Women, population and development	150,000	550,000	700,000
Programme reserve	100,000	--	100,000
TOTAL	2,500,000	1,500,000	4,000,000

V. RECOMMENDATION

38. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for Cape Verde in the amount of $4 million for five years;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of $2.5 million from UNFPA's regular resources;

(c) Further authorize the Executive Director to provide the balance of up to $1.5 million from UNFPA's regular resources, if such resources are available. If and to the extent they are not, further authorize the Executive Director to seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources;

(d) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make appropriate arrangements with the Government of Cape Verde and with the executing agencies.